## THE STATE STRUGGLE.

Views of the Political Situation from the Birthplace of Alonzo B. Cornell.

TOMPKINS COUNTY SPEAKS.

What Democrats and Republicans of Ithaca Think of the Canvass.

A "BLOODY SHIRT" CAMPAIGN

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1879. Cornell University, looming high up over the romantically situated town of Ithaca, is a monument which must remind the people of the State for years to come of the distinguished family bearing its name. In this town was born Alonzo B. Cornell, the present republican candidate for Governor Many of his classmates and play-fellows are still found here. It is then safe to say that the gentleman will get a good majority in Tompkins county if the scratching process should not materially interfere with his prospects as threatened in other republican counties of the State. This warm activity of Mr. Cornell's friends is observable in Ithaca and vicinity. Every element is brought into play in the contest for victory. Campaign meetings are held almost nightly, the resources of the campaign bard, too, being frequently brought into requisition. At a recent republican gathering which I attended in Owego an excellent glee club contributed original political ditties for the edification of the large audience of men, women and chil-dren assembled. One of these poetic efforts con-

Sammy, won't you go, Sammy, won't you go, Sammy, won't you go, Up Sait River with Lucius and his son?

I have not noticed that the democrats follow the poetic example thus set them. It would not be difficult to improve on the efforts of the republican muse as demonstrated in the above lines.

ESTIMATES BY A LIFELONG FRIEND OF CORNELL. Mr. L. M. Finch, is one of the ablest and firmest supporters of Mr. Cornell in Tompkins county. He has practised law here for years and has known the republican gubernatorial standard bearer since

"I think," said Mr. Finch, "that the local republican ticket will get between 800 and 900 majority, but Mr. Gornell's plurality will about double that."

"He is popular here, is he not?" "Certainly. It is well understood that his father placed more of his means in the establishment of Cornell University than was entirely just to the heirs. The family have not once complained or grumbled on that account, and they are endeared to our section accordingly. The citizens look upon the son as an honest, honorable man, the worthy scion of a worthy stock. They give him their cordial support accordingly. Men of all parties will unite in Tompkins county in this well deserved tribute.' "Do you mean to say that democrats will vote for Mr. Cornell?"

independent and influential democrats in Ithaca has recently told me that he would not alone vote for Mr. Cornell, but he would take off his cost and work for him upon election day. There are many ele-ments here that will aid in his canvass—the Irish in "Why so?"

"You doubtless recollect the Know Nothing excitement in this State some years ago, upon one of the topmost waves of which Cushing, a townsman, was elected Attorney General. Well, sir, during that period scarcely twenty republicans remained who were not carried into this latest political whirlpool. When I say twenty I make a very liberal estimate; of that small number I and Alonzo B. Cornell made a part. The latter stood bravely out against the Know Nothing heresy, denouncing it as "un-American" and totally opposed to the principles upon which our government was founded. There are many Irishmen in this town to-day who recollect with gratitude this conduct on the part of Mr. Cornell at a time when few could stand up against the temptations thrown in their way by the new party."

"How many Irish votes do you think Mr. Cornell "How many Irish votes no year will secure?"
will secure?"
"Probably between one and two hundred in Ithaca "Probably between two and three hundred in Tompkins and between two and three hundred in Tompkins

"Keily will get some votes here, I suppose?"
"Yes, a good many. The Irish Catholic vote, I am sure, will be almost unanimous in his favor."
"Any other influences at work in this locality for Mr. Cornell?"

"Yes; all the University influence will, of course, be thrown for him. You know all that element votes "The campaign is being fought on national

"It is. The idea that we should deal alone with "It is. The idea that we should deal alone with State issues is simply preposterous. The condition and policy of the Southern States demand this. When a man can deposit his ballot at the South without fear or dictation then it will be time enough to abandon the issues brought so prominently before the public in the present canwass. When Mr. Hayes was chosen President I took no particular interest in the election. Before that period I was always at the front in every political battle. I supposed that President Interest in the election. Before that period I was always at the front in every political battle. I supposed that President Interest in the election. Before that period I was always at the front in every political battle. I supposed that President interest in the election of the election in the election. I believe that a republican victory at the North in the way of legislation or argument. I consider this to be the tempor of the majority of our people, and it is upon such issues that we will undoubtedly carry the election in the State. I have every reason to be lieve all the statements recently put forth relative to this condition of public affairs in the Southern States. Mr. Hicks, or Florida, lately told me of his experiences. It has been his custom of late occupance they are the building of two bonfires in the rear of his house, should danger from desperate politicians be apparent. Many a night, as he informed me, were he and his experiences. It has been his custom of late occupanced by two colors of Florida, lately told me of his experiences. It has been his custom of late occupanced by two colors of Florida, lately told me of his experiences. It has been his custom of late occupanced by two colors of Florida, lately the apparent. Many a night, as he informed me, were he and his experiences, the h

continue to burn effectually until election day remains to be seen.

CONNELL'S DEMOCRATIC HOME OPPONETS.

After leaving Mr. Finch I sought for information relative to the Cornell home canvass among representative democrats.

Mr. Ward Gregory is editor and proprietor of the linace Democrating County Committee. It is not to be wondered at that he does not view the Cornell home canvass with the same enthusiasm as his republican friends. "I tell you," he remarked, "I know of several republicans in this county who will vote for Robinson. They like the old man's stern principles of honesty and the peculiar way he has of "sitting down" on trands and protecting the people from robbery. The farmers look for economy in public affairs: they have found it in Robinson. Take, for example, the appropriations for the new State Capitol. He has always been opposed to that gigantic swindle."

"Do you know of any Kelly men in town?"

example, the appropriations for the new State Capitol. He has always been opposed to that gigantic swindic."

"Do you know of any Kelly men in town?"

"I believe there are two—one who knew Kelly in New York when he was a boy and the other a strong advocate of Chief Justice Church."

"You have no Kelly organization here?"

"None. We have had several excellent meetings. One was particularly enthusistic, being addressed by Senator Ecclesine and Colonel Fellows. The speech of Ecclesine did us a great deal of good. As to republican gatherings, I can say that they have been tame and spiritless."

"What about Woodin's canvass?"

"It drags very much. There is a great deal of opposition to Woodin among republicans. One of them made the remark at the Senatorial Convention that they should nominate a candidate as free from suspicion as Casar's wife. Have they done so?"

I ventured no response to the pertinent interrogatory, although inwardly considering that the hint of the republican delegate had not been attended to in the exact spirit in which it was obtruded upon the Convention of "high moral ideas" of the new Twenty-sixth Senatorial district.

HAT STOLE REMINISCINCES—COINELL'S BOYHOOD. I was next ushered by a friend into a democratic hat store, on the main street of Ithaca, kept by an agreeable gentleman named Wilson. There were assembled several venerable Ithacs democrats, full of reminiscences of Alonzo B. Cornell. One old gentleman was particularly communicative.

"Lonzo?" he remarked. "Why, years ago we used to board at the same hotel, right round this 'ere corner. 'Lonzo, bless your soui, I knew him well. He attended the common school here until he was about fifteen years old. He first got a position as a clergy and promise connected as a clerk with the Tompkins County Bank; next, for about six months, he assisted his father in running one of the Cayuga Lake passenger steamboats. Afterward he secured the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Ithaca. For some reason or other he did not keep this place

went to New York, and you doubtless know the rest yourself."

"Was he considered smart at that time?"

"Lonzo? Not a bit of it. There was never anything smart about him. All the complimentary yotes he will get hereabouts will be in respect to the memory of the old man."

EX-ASEMBLYMAN HALLIDAY ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. S. B. Halliday was formerly member of Assembly for two terms from Tompkins county, and also ran for Senator against E. G. Halbert, the republican candidate elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hopkins, at Albany, last winter. Mr. Halliday is a stanch democrat and an enthusiastic supporter of Samuel J. Tilden and Lucius Robinson. He lives in Ithaca, where he has practised law for a number of years. Although an enthusiast in the cause of the regular democratic nominee for Governor, Mr. Halliday looks upon the political situation with cool, calculating judgment.

"Do you think Robinson will be elected?" I asked the ex-Assemblyman.

"I certainly do, but I think that the vote will be very closs."

"What do you think of Kelly's bolt and what are "What do you think or hely you." its prospects in Tompkins county?"
"They have no organization here, and I don't think Kelly will receive a dozen votes in this locality. Bolts of this character never amount to anything. I ought to know something about them in my political experience, having run for office six times."

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"Why do you think Robinson will be elected, keeping Kelly's active canvass in view?"

"Well, Mr. Kelly's bolt has aroused an unprecedented activity among democrats throughout the whole State. We are working like beavers here to bring out our full vote. I think that at least ten thousand additional democrats will flock to the polls in support of Governor Robinson in consequence of the danger that threatens their party from the action of Kelly. That is a sufficient number to count upon as counterbalancing the bolters' vote."

"Will there be much scratching in this county?"

"Nothing to speak of. You see this is the birthplace of Alonzo B. Cornell, and he will, for that reason, be likely to register the full vote of his party. Although considerable reeling was exhibited by a number of republicans at the time of Mr. Cornell's nomination, yet, I presume, they will deem it incumbent upon them to do all they can for their townsman."

"What do you consider the particular danger of

cumbent upon them to do all they can for their townsman."

"What do you consider the particular danger of the democratic State canvass?"

"The greenback vote is probably to be more feared than the Kelly movement. By election day little apprehension need be feit as to the consequences of the latter. If Kelly should get 40,000 votes he would be likely to best Robinson, but I don't think he will secure half that number."

"What do you hear as to Woodin's canvass for Senator in this district?"

"It is undoubtedly meeting with a good deal of opposition. I understand that requests in some instances have been sent to Woodin by republicans to stay away from the!r meetings. The new Senatorial district has been mapped out so as to insure a republican majority of 3,000. It is pretty hard to overcome this vote."

"Any chance of a third candidate drawing off a sufficient nearboard works."

overcome this vote."

"Any chance of a third candidate drawing off a sufficient number of votes to defeat Woodin?"

"I can't say as to that. The fact that the head of the republican State ticket is a native of this district will help Woodin considerably. A respectable gentleman, named William G. Wayne—a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance and also a republican—has been also nominated for Senator by the

gentleman, named William G. Wayne—s prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance and also a republican—has been also nominated for Senator by the greenbackers. I can't tell how many votes this candidate will receive. He lives in Seneca county."

"Do you know of any disaffected democrats who will vote for Kelly?"

"I heard of two only. One of them has already become frightened at the situation of affairs, and will, doubtless, come to his senses before election day."

REFURICAN VOTES FOR ROBINSON.

Assemblyman Titus is a republican, and was an efficient member of the last Legislature. He is a candidate for re-election. Tompkins county is entitled to one member of the Assembly, and has on more than one occasion been a close district by rosson of the operations of the greenbackers. A good many of those gentlemen are republicans, while the majority, however, are said to be democrats. Both elements are understood to be moving back in about equal proportions to their original political basis, so that they are not expected to particularly affect the canvass of this county in November, at least so far as the contest for Assemblyman is concerned.

Mr. Titus, who is evidently a calm, clear-headed observer of political events, says that Mr. Cornell's pluraity in Tompkins county will probably reach about eight hundred. He consequently diffors with Mr. French in this respect, the latter gertleman claiming that the plurality might reach 1,600. Mr. Titus also concedes that he knows of some republicans who will vote for Governor Robinson. This is a candid concession that I have not before experienced in talking with republicans since I left New York, except in the case of Mr. Carr, of Port Jervis. This sentleman was free to say that he thought some of his republican colleagues would cast their ballots in favor of Robinson.

As to the Woodin canvass Mr. Titus thinks the excenter will be elected by about two thousand majory. The vote for Kelly in Tompkins county to puts at 250.

Dix's majority... 30 Morgan's majority. 813
If Tompkins county were not the birthplace of the republican candidate for Governor it might be possible the plurality for this side would not reach more than two or three hundred; but it is now likely that Mr. Cornell may count upon Tompkins county for at least 500 majority.

The Kelly boom nere is scarcely heard at all.

Independent republicans may do some scratching which will keep down the vote to the figures I have given.

given.

Woodin is likely to lose Tompkins county, but will make up his majority in Tioga, Seneca and Cayuga. POLITICS AND POPULATION.

A Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says:-"It is not ed here, by those who have interested themselves in the movements of mercial says:—"It is not ed here, by those who have interested themselves in the movements of population, that the States which have grown most rapidly during the past ten years are republican. The State censuses, taken in 1875 by several of the States, and the vote since that time, show that Kansas and Nebraska are taking the lead in growth. The increase in Nebraska from 1870 to 1875 was at the enormous rates of 218 percent in ten years, a growth almost unequalled in the history of the American States. Next to Kansas in rapid growth comes Minnesota and Colorado, stanch republican States. The increase of political power that will be awarded to these States after the apportionment of 1881 will be very great, a condition of things which is not very comforting to the democrate, who do not desire to see the seat of political power transferred to the stalwart Northwest. In speaking of this matter to your correspondent the other day, a leading democrat remarked that while it was true that the seat of empire was going to the Northwest, and that all these States were republican, yet there was at least one State which was growing with great rapidity and which was reliably democratic. He reterred to Texas, and predicted that this State would have 2,000,000 or inhabitants next year, and be entitled to about fourteen members of Congress after the next apportionment. But the vote of Texas does not show as large a percent over 1870, which is very large, but not equal to some of the Northwestern States. It is computed from the vote of the several counties that the census next year will show Texas to have between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 population, and Kansas about 1,600,000 and 1,300,000 population, and Kansas about 1,600,000. Texas enjoys the distinction of being t

rial for discussion this morning. It was generally conceded that the Kelly meeting and the accompaniments of music, fireworks, club meetings and cham-pagne suppers were equal to anything of a like character in a Presidential campaign. The Kelly democrats were highly delighted, and they were found in unusual numbers at the hotel bars this morning, toasting the here of their political affections. Mr. Kelly considered the Rochester meeting the greatest of the canvass. "The representative democrats of the city," said he, "were there, and many were men of wealth and high social standing. Then the masses of the democrats were also represented. The working people were in strong force, so that it was no one sided gathering." The gratified look on Mr. Kelly's face as he spoke these words showed that the Rochester reception had pleased him greatly. The Superintendent of Public Works took Mr. Kelly and his chief of staff, Mr. Holahan, out on a visit to the water works in the vicinity of the city this forenoon, and subsequently to the Penitentiary and the Genesco waterfall.

TICKLED WITH A STEAM.

At the water works a telephone connects with the ake from which the water is brought a distance of thirty miles to the city. Mr. Kelly was asked by the Superintendent to speak through the telephone with the young man at the other end and say something

playful. So he asked:—
"What show is there for that fellow Kelly?" The answer came promptly back:—"You just bet your pile on Kelly. He's the man for my money." "How does the Tilden movement go up there?"

was a second question.
"There ain't no Tilden movement up here; we're

These were such pleasant remarks for Mr. Kelly's ear that he made himself known to the youth and overjoyed him by the promise of his likeness in

At two o'clock the party left Rochester, being seen off by a number of sympathizing democrats. At Albion, the home of Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, several hundred people with a uniformed band of music in their midst awaited the arrival of the train bearing the Tammany Boss. When the cheering subsided he came out on the rear platform of the last car and said:-

Fellow Citizens—I am rejoiced to meet the neighbors of the distinguished Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. We are all proud of the Court of Appeals, and have great respect for the gentlemen who compose it. As long as we have such courts and such judges there is hope and safety for liberty and law. I am pleased to see that the people are taking an interest in the political questions that concern them. When they are aroused to the evils that threaten their political institutions they will find a remedy and apply it. I want to see the democratic party of this State purged of the people who disgrace it. I want to see the descased branches cut off the tree that the trunk may live and frectify. I wish it to be understood that in this movement I am simply an individual who is earnestly and sincerely opposed to those who, for their own seifish ends, would make use of the party to which I am attached and bring ruin upon it. A reorganization of the party will speedily iollow the defeat of Tilden and Robinson, and I ask your aid to bring about that result.

Just as he finished an Irishman in the crowd

Just as he finished an Irishman in the crowd shouted, "Three cheers for ye, ould gentleman. Mr. Holahan was just under way with a speech when a train on the opposite track came moving down. with bell ringing and whistle blowing, and effectually cattered the crowd and shut up the speaker.

"THE FIGHT BETWEEN CORNELL AND MYSELP." At Medina another crowd, but not so large, was n waiting, and Mr. Kelly made them a brief ad-Gress, saying that his object in going through the State was to talk with the people and let them know what sort of characters were running the regular

what sort of characters were running the regular democratic party, and the danger there was in allowing them to run it much longer.

When this political contest, said he, is ended the truth will be recognized that the fight is not between Cornell and Robinson, but between Cornell and myself. (Loud cheers.)

At Middleport about twenty-five porsons came on board and in turn shook hands with Mr. Kelly, but there was no speechifying on this point.

THE CIRCUS REACHES LOCKPORT.

The train reached Lockport at five o'clock and found a large number of people, including many ladies, standing on the platform, and evidently awaiting the advent of the party. At the same time a small cannon was let go, and it made more noise to the square inch than a whole battery of heavy artillery. It was an ear splitting, horrible noise, and it started off a team of horses-hitched to a load of wood, and the

awaiting the await of the party. At the same time as small cannon was let go, and it made more noise to the square inch than a whole statery of heavy artillery. It was an ear splitting, horrible noise, and it started off a team of horses-hitched to a load of wood, and the maddened animals dashed furiously down the street with their heavy burden behind them, but their cool and skilful driver brought them fortunately to a standstill. Mr. Kelly took rooms at the Judson House, and was waited upon by ex-Mayor John H. Buck, chairman of the Kelly Club, and Wilmer Brown, L. S. Payne, John T. Murray, Charles Molyneaux and P. H. Linnen.

HAED QUESTIONS FOR "HONEST JOHN."

The meeting of the evening was held at the Hodge Opera House, a new, handsome and roomy building. Ex-Mayor Buck presided. Every seat was filed, but there was no crush. It was a full, respectable andience, and gave the speakers earnest attention. Somebody has been pursuing the Kelly party from one meeting to another with a printed circular taken from the Utics Observer, which is distributed to the audience as they go in the doors. It contains a sories of questions, one of which asks Kelly if he did not "consider himself a traitor to the domoratic parly in trying to elect Consell," and so on, This evening another style of circular appeared, the first questions being, "Do you think it morally right to be going around the country this way in your war paint frightening everybody?" "How large do you think will be Cornell's majority his way in your war paint frightening everybody?" "How large do you think will be Cornell's majority if this sort of thing continues?" "Do you think for an instant that Governor Robinson would steal are all hot stove?" and so on for a score of questions.

NONTHES, BUDGLES AND BULLTRAGGING.

Several bonfires blazed in the streets. A band of music played in front of the Cipera House, and the town, which has a population of about sixteen thousand, seemed to be entirely absorbed in the presence of Mr. Kelly in its midst. Ex-Mayor Buck

savings effected by John Kelly in the finances of New York.

Mr. Holahan was the last speaker, and made a gen-eral and effective review of the field of discussion. After the meeting Mr. Kelly was tendered a scre-nade at the hotel, to which he briefly responded. To-morrow the party go to Corning.
Ed. Galo, of New York, and D. R. Shell, of
Westchester, mot the party here to-night. The latter
proceeds to Buffalo and Auburn to speak for the
Kelly side.

## THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

DOINGS AT THE VARIOUS POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS-MR. KELLY TO BE SERENADED ON HIS RETURN--- INVING HALL PRIMARIES.

Caucussing and wirepulling among the political leaders and the raft of candidates for the oilices to be filled on the 4th of November was the order of the day and night yesterday. The various political headquarters and other resorts where the politicisms

usually gather were thronged, and committee room plotting was going on at many points. Those conthe real objects in view or the results attained, but it was known that as a rule these meetings were held to harmonize clashing interests, so that a strong county ticket could be placed in nomination by each

the three rival organizations.
"What will Mr. Kelly do?" "Whom will he nominate?" were questions that were on nearly every one's tongue. Tammany democrats scouted the idea that there would be a union of the democratic forces on local officers, and on all hands it seemed to be agreed that there will be three distinct county tickets in the field.

agreed that there will be three distinct county tickets in the field.

MR. KELLY'S RECEPTION.

The committee of que from cach Assembly district appointed by the l'ammany Hall Committee on Organization on Thursday, to make arrangements to tender Mr. Kelly a suitable reception on his return next Tuesday from his stumping tour of the State, met yesterday afternoon at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, with Mr. Augustus Schell in the chair. After some discussion it was decided that the proposed reception should take the form of a serenade to be given Mr. Kelly at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which is the headquarters of his State Committee. Judge T. J. Campbell, John J. Gorman, Edward Gilon, Peter Trainor and Coroner Henry Wolfman were appointed a sub-committee to carry the arrangements into effect. The General Committee will meet at Tammany Hall, at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, and march in a body to the St. Nicholas, where the serenade will take place an hour later.

an hour later.

The Irving Hall General Committee met in the large Hall of Cooper Institute last night. James E. Morrison, the chairman, presided. Major Peter Bowe, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the report of the action of that body in issuing the call for primaries to choose delegates in the several Assembly districts to attend the county, judiciary, Aldermanic, Senate and Assembly conventions, and also as to the time and places for holding the same. The report was unanimously adopted. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Charles H. Winfield and Mr. James E. Morrison on the issues of the campaign.

Winfield and Mr. James E. Morrison on the issues of the campaign.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

An organization of independent republicans, who favor the election of Lucius Robinson for Governor, was effected yesterday afternoon. Lawson N. Fuller was chosen president of the new body. Permanent headquarters were established at No. 39 Union square, where a transparency bearing the name of Lucius Robinson for Governor will be displayed tonight.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Republican Central Committee of the county have established headquarters at the Hoffman House, but the officers in charge last night were very reticent as to what they were doing, or the names of those who would probably be brought forward in their convention for places on the county ticket. Among republican leaders the names of Robert C. Brown for Sheriff, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., for County Clerk are talked of.

The Committee of Fifteen, who are in charge

of the organization of the new county Robin son party, were to have met at the St. James Hotel last night to receive the reprogress of the work, but, a quorum not appearing, an adjournment was had to Monday afternoon, at

an adjournment was had to Monday afternoon, at four o'clock. At that time the full committee will meet and receive the report of the Assembly district committees of ten deputed to organize the party throughout the county. A meeting of the newly formed General Committee will be held early next week at Clarendon Hall, when the active work of the campaign will be entered upon.

The Tammany Hall democrate of the First Assembly district of Westchester county, comprising the towns of Yonkers, Greenburg and Mount Pleasant, held a Convention in Rooney's Hall, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon and indorsed the national greenback labor party's candidate for member of Assembly, ex-Justice of the Peace John C. Donohue.

The national labor greenback party has nominated J. J. Fullerton for Assembly in the Third district, which comprises the Third and Tenth wards of Brooklyn.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Since Ohio Mr. Bayard has begun to boom. General Ewing's own county gave him a hand

The Easton (Pa.) Press thinks that Ohio has settled the third term question.

Senator Conkling will take the stump in the

northern part of the State next week.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Times General

Carfield is the most deserving of all the republican candidates for the United States Senate in Ohio.

The St. Louis Post-Despatch, a Western democratic organ, repudiates greenbackism. The chief greenback leaders, it says, are old republicans, as, for instance, Ben Butler, Wendell Phillips, Peter Cooper, Sam Cary, Moses Field, Solon Chase and De La Matyr. The Reading (Pa.) Times thinks it is too early yet

o speculate with any degree of certainty on the probabilities of next year's campaign, but at present it seems not unlikely that the battle of the next National Convention may have to be fought out between Blaine and Grant.

of the Southwest, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, tearfully remarks to an interviewer that General holds "an Arkansas hand:" and he then volunteers

the explanation that "au Arkansas hand" consists of

Only five changes, says the Washington Star, are required to make the United States Senate a tie in 1881. Thurman will be succeeded by a ropublican, but there will be a stand-off with the democratic Senator who will be chosen to succeed Senator Bruce. The gains which the republicans hope to make are in the successors to Senators Kernan, of New York; Eston, of Connecticut; McDonald, of Indians; Randolph, of New Jersey, and Wallace, of Pennsyllengte will be consily divided, and for the democrate to have a majority Kellogg would have to be ousted. Davis, of Illinois, is not included in the calculation because it is not known where he stands when the two parties are so closely divided.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

[From the Philadelphia Times.] Owing to important information from Ohio the re-peal of the Resumption act has been indefinitely postponed.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CLOSING SESSIONS-RED MEN'S RIGHTS CONSIDERED.

The closing sessions of the Episcopal Missionary by the Rev. Dr. McKnight, of Elmira, N. Y., and Rev. C. H. Babcock, of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Morrill, of this city, on diversities of operation in carrying forward the work of the Church consistent It recognized the usefulness as well as the duty of large and wealthy churches and religious corporalarge and wealthy churches and religious corporations bianting and sustaining missions among the neglected, always, however, subject to the churchly authorities. The policy of concentration or diffusion in missionary work was discussed in the afternoon by Bishop Elliott, of Western Texas. He explained that while he concentrates within a radius of thirty-six miles from his Cathodral his schools and other institutions he sends his preachers and lay readers out to the country villages and towns adjacent on Sundays. He also occupies half a dozon principal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal points one, we or three hundred finite distant perincipal of the mining of the strength of the point of the mining of the strength of the point of the mining, manufacturing and sentile leading of the mining and sentile leading the property mining the mining and sentile leading the property man to liberty and the acquisition of the claims of the mining, manufacturing and sentile the property man to liberty and the acquisition of the property man to liberty and the acquisition of property. Alluding to what he called the sentimentaism that prevails about the Indians the Doctor remarked that and indians they have no rights to make treaties with the first property liberation of the property of the more property of the mining and hunting, when the millions of Europe and Asia are coming for with a state of nature, because that of property liberation of the property for himself. The government has no right to make treaties with the first and the property of the manufacturing the way for the Reformation in Europe; the emanufacturing the way for the Reformation in Europe; the emanufacturing the manufacturing the morning the morning neglected, always, however, subject to the churchly

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

COLONEL CLAY REITERATES HIS ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTED OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The committee of the State Board of Charities aving in charge the investigation of the charges against the management of the House of Refuge on Randali's Island held another meeting yesterday, the only witness under examination being Colone! H-De B. Clay, by whom the charges were preferred. Colonel Clay's examination was not con-cluded, although nearly eight hours so far have been spent by the committee in hearing his testimony. On the first day of the investigation the witness was examined generally, but yesterday he was aided by his notes, and he gave dates, conversations and the names of employes and inmates who were parties to or affected by the management of the institution.
COLONEL CLAY'S TESTIMONY.

Colonel Clay testified in regard to the bread furnished the inmates that as a rule it was sour, dirty, badly prepared and unfit to eat; that the meat furto the children was insufficient in quantity and often rotten; that the potatoes were at time and often rotten; that the potatoes were at times offensive and decayed; that the dining rooms and the dining room furniture and table service were always filthy and repulsive with dirt and grease; that there was an insufficiency of vegetable food; that there was no dietary list for the sick or convalescent, and that hospital subjects afflicted with repulsive sores and diseases were placed industriminately among the healthy children in the dining-room, workshops and achools. He asserted that many boys were prevented by the character of the work required from them from attending school and religious services; that the work was of such a nature as to impair their health, necessitating their being sent to the hospital, and that many of the boys complained of hunger. The witness also swore that all these matters were brought by him to the attention of Mr. Israel C. Jones, the superintendent, and that he failed to made any improvements or corrections in regard to these abnaes.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Colonel Clay then testified in regard to the contract system, taking up the methods adopted by the management and the character of the work imposed upon the boys. He told the committee that the very fact that contractors were admitted to the institution and the labor of the boys hired to them was in itself an indication that reform was subordinated to the interests of the contractors, he said it was inferior in quality and that the surroundings occasioned by this contract system were necessarily immoral in tendency. The witness gave instances of the boys being cursed by some of the employes, who, he said, set them a bad example in the practice of deceit, misrepresentation and profanity. Witness also said that no proper effort was made to check the unnatural depravity of the youth. On all these points the consecution by the committee was thorough, and the members all declare that their whole object in this investigation is to ascertain the truth.

It is understood that the examination by the matter. If the management was the dining room furniture and table service were

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you permit a reader of your paper for over a quarter of a century—during which time he has always found its correspondence impartial and its strictures generous and just—to take exception to the very ex parte manner of your Lima correspondent and his openly expressed exultation at any Chilean reverse in this unfortunate South American vast influence of the HERALD, with its glorious privilege and tremendous responsibility, as a moulder of public opinion, and therefore deprecates its present partiality. It seems from your Lima correspondence, published yesterday, that Peru has been startled rom her propriety by General Daza, President of Bolivia, making known that in June last (mark the date) he received an official invitation from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs to broak his treaty of alliance with Peru, join hands with Chile nd receive as his reward an immense tract of terri-

and receive as his reward an immense tract of territory, the natural seaboard of Bolivia, but now in possession of Peru. In passing I may be permitted to remark that this treaty of alliance against Chile was secretly made years ago at a time when both were professing great regard for her. The audacity and perhiy of Chile are held up to public inaggnation! Chile is audacious (or else she would never have attempted, single handed, to war with two larger States), but not perfidious. Supposing Chile did make such an offer, what a wretched opinion she must have had of Bolivia's President! And Chile is familiar with all his antecedents. And wherein would the Minister of Chile differ from his conference of Europe, who from offer, what a wretched opinion she must have had of Bolivia's President! And Chile is familiar with all his antecedents. And wherein would the Ministor of Chile differ from his confrères of Europe, who from time immemorial have played the same game—are even playing it while I write? Is it so unprecedented an offer as to merit such blazonry or to excite surprise? But I deny that such official proposal was ever made, and for simple reasons. Had it been made it would have been accepted. If made in June why did Daza make known the fact only in September? He hesitated too long, while weighing the advantages, not to be morally lost or to be credited now. And, unless you adduce the "prins demental" principle, can any one suppose that a foreign Minister would so expose himself to an enomy's mercy as to sign such a proposal unless guaranteed its acceptance? The Minister in question, Don Domingo Santa Maria, is one of the ablest statesmen in South America. Oh, no; the wish was father to the thought, and the Peruvian canard bears the lie on its very face. But it is said the Minister's signature was easily verified at the Foreign Office of La Paz. Why the necessity of such verification? Was not the President's word sufficient? Is not the letter said to have been delivered by a trusted friend? Santa Maria took the portfolio of Foreign Relations long after war had been declared, and neither before nor since could he have had any official communication with the Bolivian Cabinet. As to your correspondent's assurance of General Daza's bravery, that is unquestionable. A man must needs be brave who wades that giddy height his days are numbered. But as to being "a gentleman and an honorable man," no one will be more surprised to hear such news than Daza himself, and I certainly should not dare to tell him so to his face. Your correspondent is wrong in supposing that Chile had vast quantities of arms which were being unused. She entered the war totally unprepared, and the first, with a triffing exception, she has received, were tho

Conscia mens recti famm mendacia ridet. NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1879. F.

## MR. JOHN KELLY.

The Comptroller's Claim of Economy.

WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

RETRENCHMENT A DELUSION.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] Mr. William H. Morrell was met by a Telegram re-porter this morning, and judging, from his former connection with the Committee of Fifty, in 1877, and as secretary of the Business Men's Organization in 1878, that he could throw some light on recent statements of Comptroiler Kelly as to the financial condition of the city government, was asked to give his

"Weil." Mr. Morrell replied, "as to our city debt, there is evidently a mustake; for if the right amount is given now there has evidently been a mistake in

"Upon what do you found this statement?"

"On the following facts:-Mr. Kelly over his own signature, in November, 1877, in a communication in the New York World, said the actual debt in all forms of liability is \$95,707,385.' In his financial statement of August, 1878, he made out 'the total funded debt as \$118,752,796.' In November, 1878, in one of these statements, he says, 'the total funded debt, less sinking fund, is \$129,102,224.' In the total debt at \$124,878,859, and then claims a saving of \$5,000,000. Now the latest thing we have from him is dated September 30, and published the 3d or 4th of this current month, where he gives a 

and leading directors to fortify the statements that Mr. Kelly produces."

"Now, what are the facts?"

"Well, I will not allude to the saving made by Governor Robinson and the varied retrenchments in State expenditures or contrast it with our extravagant expenditure in the city further than to remind you of the reductions that ought to have been made in our city debt. Since 1876, in items entirely independent of John Kelly's control, the amount is \$9,050,217 (notwithstanding the enormous salary list of about \$10,500,000, and which is still allowed to run on under political bergain and intrigue). The items which make up the \$9,000,000 are principally from four sources—namely, accumulations of the sinking fund, derived from markets, docks, rents and properties belonging to the city; premium on government bonds sold, savings in the Public Works Department and the reduction in the State taxes. This last item passes to the credit of Governor Robinson.

ernor Robinson.

"What's the truth about the Public Burdens bill?

"A very great deal has been made by Mr. Kelly's friends out of this so-called Public Burdens bill, which Governor Robinson vetoed and which Kelly claims would have saved two millions per year. This assertion, that under the present laws regulating salaries a saving of two millions can be effected is simply abaurd, unless Mr. Kelly chooses to reduce the policemen, firemen, school teachers and judges' salaries. That he is not very much inclined to do."

WHERE THE FORMOMY COMES IN.

the policemen, firemen, school teachers and judges' salaries. That he is not very much inclined to do."

WHERE THE ECONOMY COMES IN.

"Is there any department of the city government conducted economically?"

"As an illustration of the only economical department of our city government, let me quote to you the following figures. The expenditure in the Public Works department is:—

For 1871.

\$11,761,191

For 1875.

\$11,761,191

For 1878.

"What is the remedy for this extravagance?"

"Among the things that are most needed is the revision of our tax laws, for from a statement which I have recently received from the Tax Department I find that over \$190,000,000 worth of real estate has escaped taxation in this city, and is untaxed to-day, and if we included the corporations that amount would be tremendously swollen.

"Second, a new, simple and concise city charter that any one can understand. Third, a system of audit similar to that of the national government. Fourth, a new and better system of handling the sinking fund, now amounting to over \$32,000,000, and which must be largely and rapidly increased under the provision of chapter 383, Laws of 1878. Fifth, the total abolition of political half and half commissions and the substituting therefor of responsible heads of departments, who should be directly responsible to the Mayor, and who would serve as a Cabinet similar to that of the national government.

serve as a Cabinet similar to that of the national government.

THE LOCAL PROBLEM.

"Many of our difficulties are caused by the mixing up of city, State and national issues. What has the soft money idea of Onio to do with our financial situation in this city? Economy in our city and State expenditures will be made the issue of the people when they come to vote in November. All that is required is that the voters should understand the facts of the case, and they will then decide whether Kolly is fit to manage our city finances. We will let the Presidential election of 1880 wait."

COLONEL PRATTI ACCUSED.

Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, the president of the New York Catholic Protectory, and Superintendent Dooley appeared before Mayor Cooper yesterday afternoon and charged Colonel Robert Pratti, of the Mayor's Marshai's Bureau, with having obtained \$5 from a poor Italian for having achild discharged from the institution. Affidavits were presented in the case, and the Mayor set down a formal hearing for Monday next. Colonel Pratti denounces the charge as false, and says that it is an attempt to ruin his reputation and political standing among his countrymen.

ROASTS AND JOINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I was pleased to see your remarks upon the "feed" at the tables of steamers crossing to Europe, and after many years' experience as an officer of ocean steamers and traveller upon different lines I can inderse your remarks as just and correct and passengers as well as the managers of occan lines. In the first place the manner in which the English not only a very heavy outlay in fitting out for a not only a very heavy outlay in fitting out for a voyage, but a great waste, as most all the dishes, tasted and untasted, are thrown away. Passengers who are seasick or suffering from nausea cannot eat the heavy cuts and joints floating in grease, and of course all these mistakes enhance the cost of carrying a passenger across the ocean, when it would be to the interest of the companies to cater to the taste of their patrons and make the voyage not only pleasant but profitable. As you remark, the table and cuisine of the French Transatlantique line is better than any of the other lines crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and could be easily tried upon any of the English lines, but you "can't teach old dogs new tricks." I would suggest a better plan. Have a nominal price for cabin passage, and then charge passengers for whatever they may order, and leave it to them what hour they would prefer for breakfast and dinner—in other words a ta carte. In this way the steamers would not be obliged to make such an outlay for provisions, the waste would be saved, and not only would they have less waiters to pay, but could economize upon their immense salts a manger, which is now larger than the companies can afford, with the other immense expenses they are under for the transportation of their passengers. One great drawback against any change in the camine or table will be, the majority of passengers crossing are in a hurry to have the voyage over, and pick out the steamer that can make the rastest time and ignore everything else; and as this "menagerie sayle of feeding the animals" canne in with the "Cunard line" in old times it has been followed as orthodox, and as long as passengers put up with it, and there isn't any line bold enough to change the heavy joints style, we shall go on in the same way for the next hundred years. Only fancy the writer eating his means and pastry out of a chocalate colored soup plate, as athen way for the next hundred years. Only fancy the writer eating his means and pastry out of a chocalate color